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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1905.

Washington.

"Of all the great men in history," says
Locky, in his "England in the Eighteenth
Century," "Washington was the most in-
variably judicious, and there is scarcely a
dash word, action or judgment recorded
of him. Those who knew him well noticed
that he had keen sensibilities and strong
passions; but his power of self-command
never failed him, and no act of his public
life can be traced to personal caprice, im-
pulsion or resentment. In the despondency
of long continued failure, in the elation
of sudden success, at times when his sol-
diers were deserting by hundreds and
when malignant plots were formed
against his reputation, amid the constant
jealousies and rivalries of his
libordinates, in the dark hour of national
aggratude, and in the midst of the most
universal and intoxicating flattery, he
was always the same calm, just, wise
and single-minded man, pursuing the
course which he believed to be right,
without fear, favor or favoritism, equally
free from the passions that spring from
pride and the passions that spring from
magnanimity. He was in the highest sense
a gentleman and a man of honor, and he
carried into public life the severest stan-
dard of private morals."

Whatever may be said of Washington
as a man, as a soldier, as a statesman,
it must be conceded that he was pre-
eminently the greatest all-round Ameri-
can. He was born in Virginia; he was
educated in Frederickburg; he loved his
State; he loved his own people, and in
his rich maturity, when the greatest
honors of his country had been heaped
upon him, he returned to his old home
to visit his mother and the associates of
his early days, and upon that occasion
aid, in response to an address from the
own council, that "the reflections of
leaving me the congratulatory smiles and
approbation of my fellow-citizens for
the part I have acted in the cause of
liberty and independence, cannot fail of
doling pleasure to the other sweets of
domestic life, and my sensibility to them
is heightened by their coming from the
respectable inhabitants of the place of
my growing infancy and the honorable
attention which is made of my mother, by
whose hand I was led to manhood." But
in spite of his love for his native State,
and especially for the people of his own
county, his great heart took to the
whole country and the whole peo-
ple for whose independence and liberty he
ad fought. He was more than a Vir-
ginian; he was distinctly an American,
and his patriotism was as broad as the
public, untainted by sectional prej-
udices. If he had lived at another time it
might have been different with him, for
the greatest of men are influenced by
conditions and environment. Had he
been reared as Lincoln was reared, he
might have been the North's President,
and he might have been as Robert E. Lee
was reared, he would in all human prob-
ability have done as Lee did, and cast his
lot with the Southern Confederacy. But
having fought for the independence of
the colonies; having been called to
reside over the affairs of the young re-
public, which his own valor had created,
before any sort of sectional differences
had developed, he became almost of ne-
cessity a national character, and his con-
cern was for the nation rather than for
any section of the nation or for any
particular State.

We of the Old Dominion are proud that
Washington was born in Virginia, but
we cannot claim him distinctively as our
own. He was the Father of his Country,
and he belongs to the nation. It is, there-
fore, most appropriate that the anniver-
sary of his birth should be a national
holiday, and should be observed in each
and every State in a spirit of affection
and reverence. Washington is the na-
tion's Grand Old Man, without a peer,
without a rival in the hearts of his coun-
trymen. Washington is "first" in all
things.

Warehouse of Civil War History.
It is probably unknown to students of
history in general, perhaps to some in
Virginia, that the Confederate Museum
possesses a large and valuable collection
manuscript correspondence bearing di-
rectly on the history of the Civil War and
more particularly on the period of re-
construction. The collection contains
more than a thousand or more pieces of the
Jefferson Davis correspondence, and all in
good condition. Miss Maury, the efficient
curator of the Museum, has looked
rough through these papers and prepared an

index which greatly aids the investigator
in his search for letters on particular
topics.

In order to show what the nature of the
papers is, we mention some of the let-
ters: A series from Bradley T. Johnson,
concerning the trial of President
Davis; several from Judah P. Benjamin,
and Benjamin's letters to Davis; Alex-
ander Stephens, A. A. Lipecomb, Joseph
Wheeler, Wade Hampton and Senator
Ransom and a host of other less promi-
nent Confederate leaders are represented.
This collection of Confederate docu-
ments was given to the Museum by Mrs.
Jefferson Davis. It has never been ex-
amined by any of our writers of American
history, although it has been accessible
for several years, showing how near at
home one often finds information, which
has been sought far and wide. The pa-
triotic women of Richmond have done
everything they could to render these
papers easy of access. Any one who has
visited the Museum will testify to the uni-
form kindness and intelligence of the man-
agement. But their work could be very
much lightened and these important pa-
pers made much safer if they were care-
fully classified and mounted, somewhat
after the manner of the manuscripts in
the Library of Congress. The cost of this
would not be great, and the letters would
be put in a condition admitting of the
greatest use with the least danger of mu-
tillation. Here is an opportunity for some
one who is interested in the history of
the Confederacy.

McCue's Insurance.

We heartily agree with the Charlotte-
ville Progress that the insurance com-
panies, in which J. Samuel McCue was
insured should without quibble pay the
policies carried by him in his lifetime.
McCue took out this insurance in good
faith, paid his premiums and the com-
panies agreed with him that at his death
the insurance would be paid to the ben-
eficiaries. It would be a breach of faith
on the part of any company, now that
McCue is dead and gone, to take refuge
behind any technicality of law and de-
prive the children of the deceased man
of the money which justly belongs to them.

The Progress makes another good point
which the insurance companies may well
take note of. It says that for the com-
panies to refuse to pay these policies
would be an act of penuriousness, inex-
cusable in any company that makes a
pretense of fair dealing, and would go
a long way toward destroying public con-
fidence in life insurance.

Life insurance does not attract many
men as a business investment; it is the
comfort of it that attracts most of us.
It is the exception when a man takes
out an insurance policy for his own ben-
efit. Most men insure their lives for the
benefit of those dependent upon them;
they take out policies when the head of
the family is dead. It is a great comfort
to a man who loves his family to feel as-
sured that a lump sum of money will be
paid over to them when he is gone and
no longer able to provide for them. There
is significance in the word "insurance,"
or as some of the companies put it, "as-
surance." But if such a man has reason
to believe that the insurance company is
going to dodge behind a technicality to
cheat his heirs, the comfort of assur-
ance will be lacking and without such
comfortable assurance he is not disposed
to burden himself with a policy. The
surest way for life insurance companies
to promote business is to pay promptly
and in good faith all policies which have
matured.

Judge Moncreux's Sermon.

We have received from a friend a copy
of the Frederickburg Journal, containing
the autobiography of Judge R. C. L. Mon-
creux. The manuscript was found about
a year ago among Judge Moncreux's
papers, and is interesting and instructive
as showing what a man may do for him-
self by pluck and effort.

Judge Moncreux was born in Stafford
county on December 11, 1805. As a boy
he received a primary education, and in
his sixteenth year came to Richmond and
commenced writing in the office of
Thomas C. Howard, clerk of the Hust-
ings Court, under a contract to serve
five years at a salary of \$100 per annum
for the first two years and \$200 per an-
num afterwards, out of which meagre
allowance he was to pay his board and
clothing. The salary was insufficient
for the first year, and had to be supple-
mented by his father's bounty. During
the second year's service his salary was
raised to \$300, but during that year he
determined to go to school again, and his
Uncle William offered to advance the
money. Accordingly, he gave up his
position in Richmond and started back
to his home in Stafford county. He had
a remarkable journey. He went from
Richmond to Norfolk in a small vessel,
and was five days in making the trip.
He had only \$5 left with which to pay
his expenses, and says that but for a
supply of food given him by his aunt he
would have suffered on the way from
hunger. Upon reaching Norfolk he took
passage upon a boat bound up the Potomac.
But the boat was delayed on the way,
and he finally resolved to walk home,
although the distance was about
one hundred and fifty miles. He left his
trunk on the vessel and set out on foot
with a pair of saddle bags, containing
such articles of clothing as he was obliged
to have. Between the starting point and
Frederickburg he averaged thirty miles
per day. He had but \$1 when he started,
and would have suffered for food but
for the kindness of persons along the
route. To make the journey all the worse,
the weather was wretched, and he had
to battle with storms of wind and snow.
He finally reached home, however, and
had a spell of sickness, brought on by
the exposure and fatigue of the journey.
It took him more than two weeks to

make this trip, which can now be made
in a few hours by rail.

He remained at home for some time,
then returned to Richmond. He lived
with his Uncle William and went to
school to "Mr. Burke" during the year
1822. He applied himself diligently, but
at the end of the year he quit school
and took up the study of law with James
W. Ford, Esq., at Falmouth. After read-
ing law with him for some time, he was
licensed to practice, and qualified in
Prince William and Stafford. He was
then only nineteen years of age. At the
age of twenty he married Miss Mary W.
Conway, and not long after his marriage
was appointed attorney for the Common-
wealth in the county of Stafford. In 1827
he was elected a member of the Legisla-
ture; in 1830 he was elected to the State
convention to amend the Constitution, and
in the same year was elected by the
Legislature as judge of the Court of Ap-
peals in the place of Judge Brooke, which
position he filled with great credit to
himself and his State.

In conclusion, he says that he com-
menced with less than nothing. "When
I began the practice of law," says he,
"I had nothing but the clothes on my
back, and they were not paid for. I owed
\$300 for my board, tuition and other nec-
essary expenses, and had all my books to
buy. I soon married, and have ever since
had a large and growing family to feed,
clothe and educate. Yet all my wants
have been abundantly supplied by a never
failing Providence. I have by degrees
accumulated a large library and sup-
ported my family in comfort and given
a little advancement in life to those of
my children who have married and left
me, and have a little property left to
meet the contingencies of death and other
afflictions, to which our nature is sub-
ject. For my country also I and mine
owe a great debt of gratitude, greater
than we can ever repay. I have re-
ceived much of her confidence and many
of her honors. I wish I could have served
her better. All my remaining energies,
though poor they be, are at her service,
and so I hope will be all my posterity in
all its generations. I thank God and
thank my country for all they have done
for me."

In these simple, closing words, Judge
Moncreux gives the secret of his success.
He was earnest, energetic, sincere and
patriotic, doing the work which his hands
found to do, doing it faithfully and ef-
ficiently, and leaving the results to take
care of themselves. Every man's life is
his sermon, and the sermon of Judge
Moncreux's life should be a stimulus and
an inspiration to all young men. He was
never a rich man, and died comparatively
poor, but his success was of a higher,
better and grander nature than success
in the mere accumulation of riches.

A Needed Reform.

The Roanoke Evening World reproduces
an article from the Staunton Speculator
with comments by The Times-Dispatch
on the execution of criminals. The Spec-
ulator and The Times-Dispatch insist that
all executions should be in the peniten-
tiary, and not in the localities where the
crime is committed. Our Roanoke con-
temporaries says:

"The World grasps hands with both of
us in cordial approval. Keep the matter
before the public until the next legisla-
tive session, and the desired change will
come."

We hope that all newspapers in the
State will join in this movement and urge
it upon the Legislature when that body
next meets. It is a movement in the
interest of public decency and public
morals.

The Staunton Dispatch is heartily in
favor of the movement to establish in
this State a reformatory for wayward
girls, and says that if the State will not
provide for such an institution it should
be established by private benevolence.
Such an institution is demanded, not
merely as a deserving charity, but as a
necessary protection for society.

According to a Russian Lieutenant, Gen-
eral Stoessel lived securely in a cave dur-
ing a large part of the siege, permitting
a woman to take charge of an important
battery and become the real "hero" of
the occasion. According to American
ideas this is carrying the notion of chivalry
a little too far.

"I defy you to expel me!"—Representa-
tive Baker, on Monday, to the House in
general.

We don't mind your being there, Mr.
Baker, if you would only go off and rest
sometimes. Honestly, doesn't your jaw-
bone just ache these winter evenings?

It is said that the Russian gray wolves
devour some \$5,000,000 worth of cattle each
year. Americans patriotically claim that
this rapacity is not in it with the gray
wolves of the Senate.

Of course, the Czar would rather send
the body-guards out of the room while
he takes his bath, but he doesn't know
whether he ought.

On March 15th each year the pay of
Missouri legislators drops from \$5 per day
to \$1. It has been observed that the ses-
sions usually end shortly after the mid-
dle of March.

Many people profess to think that Sen-
ator Penrose's bill for the protection of
the English language is aimed at the
United States congressmen.

Andrew Carnegie denies that his willing-
ness to testify in the Chadwick case
springs from a desire to secure the \$150
per day witness pay.

President Castro is evidently hunting
for a receiver for Venezuela, and if he
doesn't look sharp, Uncle Sam will get the
appointment.

**KILLS PAIN
SLOAN'S
LINIMENT**

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW

Get a
Bottle
to-day.
If it fails
to cure
I will
refund
your
money.
Munyon,
Phila.

If you are nervous, if you can't sleep,
if you are bilious or constipated or have
any stomach or liver ailment, don't fail
to use Paw-Paw.

QUERIES ANDANSWERS

Queries and Answers cannot undertake
to tell the value of old coins nor to ad-
vise correspondents where they can buy
or sell any article. This is not an adver-
tising department.

Paper Wanted.
Queries and Answers will be thankful
for a copy of the Richmond Critic of
July 28, 1889.

A Question About McCue.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Was J. Samuel McCue a Free
Mason?
We are informed that he was not.

The Madison Murder.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Please say in your query column
if there ever was a confession by any
other party that he killed Lillian Mad-
ison.
G. A. T.

Area of Land.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Will you please answer how many
feet long a strip of land will have to be
that is 132 feet wide to contain exactly
two acres? You will greatly oblige.
A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Virginia's Vote.
In saying that Virginia had never cast
her electoral vote for a Republican can-
didate for the presidency, we forgot the
Grant-Greeley contest of 1872—an elec-
tion which all Democrats won't forget.
In that year many Democrats refused to
vote for Greeley and Virginia's eleven
votes in the electoral college were cast for
Grant.

The Tidewater Road.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Have you heard anything recently
of the railroad that was surveyed last
fall from Richmond to Urbanna?
W. R. S.

What Word Is This?
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Can you tell me the meaning of
the word "philotheta"? By so doing you
will greatly oblige.

CONSTANT READER.
We cannot find the word in any of the
larger dictionaries, such as Webster's In-
ternational, the Standard and the Cen-
tury. If the word were spelt "philotheta,"
it might be a feminine proper name, sig-
nifying one who loves God. As given
above it might mean just the opposite.
The word is probably compounded from
two Greek words—phileo, to love, and
theos, signifying God.

A Lesson in Etiquette.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Will you please answer the follow-
ing: When a young man takes a young
lady driving and they having returned
home, is it proper for her to thank him
for his kindness? And on leaving her
home should she invite him to call again?
A SUBSCRIBER.

It should not be regarded as a kind-
ness for a gentleman to take a lady to
drive. But it is proper for the lady to
acknowledge the courtesy by saying that
she enjoyed the drive. If the gentleman's
visit is agreeable, it is proper for her to
invite him to call again.

Spring Water.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Please answer through your query
column the following question:
1. Is spring water the same tempera-
ture in winter that it is in summer, or is
it warmer in winter than it is in summer?
Please explain same.
A SUBSCRIBER.

2. How is R-o-o-o-e-v-e-l-t pronounced?
and oblige.
1. At its source in the earth ordinary
spring water is of uniform temperature
throughout the year, but when the water
is exposed above the earth, it is, of
course, more or less affected by the
temperature, whether in winter or in
summer.

Measurement of Timber.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Will you please publish in your
weekly column a rule for measuring
trees or logs taken from the woods?
How much board measure in a log 38
feet from stump to lap, and the log cut
into three equal parts?
How can this be measured after the
timber is removed?
Very respectfully,
A READER.

Doyle's Rule: From the diameter in
inches subtract 1; the square of the re-
sult will be the number of square
feet of inch boards yielded by 16 feet of
length.

So you must know the diameter,
which is about one-third the distance
round.

Say, 32 inches in diameter and 20
feet long.

20 = 1/4 of 16.

32 - 1 = 31; 31 x 31 x 20 = 39,560 or
39,560 = 39,560 feet.

In "Saw-ci-ety."

Christian people should not shun so-
ciety according to Bishop Vincent. He
told an audience in Baltimore the other
day that Christians, as a matter of fact,
did not go into society enough. He ex-
pressed the opinion that they ought to get
out and mix with their fellows, and be-
come leaders in the social movement. He
said it was nonsense to suppose that
Christian duties and social duties were
incompatible.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA

The Governor Empowered to
Grant Conditional
Pardons.

GEN. LEE BEFORE ASSEMBLY

Speaks on the Purpose and Scope
of the Jamestown Ex-
position.

RALPH, N. C., Feb. 20.—The House
of Representatives passed the bill em-
powering the Governor to grant condi-
tional pardons; also the Senate resolu-
tion appointing a committee of five, two
senators and three representatives, to co-
operate with the Governor in bringing
about the most advantageous settlement
of the South Dakota bond judgment and
make recommendation as to compromis-
ing the bonds held by Schaefer and Broth-
er.

Messrs. Senies and Winborne introduced
very similar bills dividing the State into
two judicial circuits, the first consist-
ing of districts one to eight, and second,
from eighth to sixteenth.

GENERAL LEE BEFORE ASSEMBLY.
General Fitzhugh Lee, Miss Virginia
Lee and Miss Friend arrived in the
city yesterday and are the guests of Col-
onel Bonahan Cameron. They were en-
tertained at an informal breakfast this
morning, a number of the State officials
and members of the press being among
the guests. At three o'clock this after-
noon General Lee addressed the mem-
bers of the General Assembly on the
purpose and the scope of the Jamestown
Exposition and the importance of ad-
equate representation thereon on the part
of North Carolina. At 4:30 o'clock this
afternoon General Lee, Miss Lee and
Miss Friend reviewed a drill by the bat-
talion of the Agricultural and Mechan-
ical College.

Governor Glenn finds that he is obliged
to cancel his engagement to attend the
banquet of the North Carolina Society in
New York, February 27th. It will be
just at the close of the General Assembly
and the Governor thinks it would be un-
wise for him to be away when matters of
vital importance, demanding immediate
action by him, might arise at any mo-
ment.

The city of Fayetteville has won out in
a suit of long standing against the
Fayetteville Water, Light and Power Com-
pany, and will as a result own her water
works on the payment of \$70,000 to the
city. Judge Purcell has made a decree
in his decision in the case and issued a
decree to this effect. Under the charter
the city reserved the right to purchase
the water works at any time after ten
years, and demand was made after
ten years and the value fixed at \$250,000.
The water works contested the city's
power to purchase under the appraisement.

Mr. T. Gray left this morning for
Fayetteville to take charge of the Bank
of Fayetteville, he having been appointed
receiver Saturday.

FOR ELECTRIC LINE.
There is a movement on foot to con-
struct an electric railway from Univer-
sity Station on the Southern to the Uni-
versity at Chapel Hill. R. H. White has
signified his purpose to construct such a
road, and the Southern Railway will agree
to take up their track between these
points. The Southern declares that this
branch line is losing heavily, and is
willing to make a sacrifice to construct such
a line. The city of Chapel Hill is
willing to take up the track. It looks like
there will be an electric line to the State
university before a great while.

LEAPED FROM A WINDOW.
Persistent Efforts of Young Man
to Kill Himself.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Feb. 21.—
Thomas Munday, aged twenty-three,
leaped out of the third-story window of
the south side of the old factory of the
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company this
afternoon. He fell a distance of forty
feet and sustained painful injuries. A
few minutes before jumping Munday at-
tempted to cut his throat with a knife.
This weapon was taken away from him
by Mr. John Oyler, foreman of the smok-
ing department, where Munday has been
employed for five years.

The love affair was responsible for Mun-
day's attempt to take his own life. About
a month ago he drank a bottle of laudanum and his life was saved by the
prompt arrival of a physician. Munday
was removed to the hospital. The phy-
sician reported that the young man will
be able to get out as soon as he recovers
from a badly sprained back.

Smyth Circuit Court.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
MARION, VA., Feb. 21.—Smyth Circuit
Court failed to meet yesterday on account
of the illness of Judge P. B. Hutton.
This is a regular grand jury term.
The case was adjourned until to-day.
Notwithstanding the weather conditions
a large crowd was in town. Horse trad-
ing was the order of the day. Many were
sold at good prices.

LOWNEY'S

Every Sealed Package
of
Lowney's
Chocolate Bonbons

Is guaranteed to be in perfect
condition or money refunded.
A guarantee slip in each pack-
age of half-pound or more.

The Lowney Packages are Full Weight.
Send for the Lowney Receipt Book.

Walter M. Lowney Co.,
BOSTON, MASS.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

PARRISH BROS.' GREAT REMOVAL SALE

\$20,000 Worth of SHOES to be Sold at a Sacrifice in Order to Start With a Fresh Stock in Our NEW STORE.

One lot of \$5 Men's Patent Kid Shoes.....	\$4.00	One lot of John Kelley's \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 Shoes....	\$2.00
One lot of \$5 Men's Patent Kid Shoes.....	\$3.50	One lot of John Kelley's \$2 and \$2.50 Kid Shoes.....	\$1.48
One lot of \$4 Men's Patent Kid Shoes.....	\$3.25	Ladies' Bay State Rubbers.....	40c
One lot of Men's \$3.50 and \$4 Patent Kid Shoes.....	\$3.00	Misses' Bay State Rubbers, 1 1/2 to 2.....	40c
\$3.50 and \$4 Men's Box Cal Kid Shoes.....	\$3.00	Children's Bay State Rubbers \$1 to 1 1/2, 2 1/2 and.....	30c
One lot of Men's \$3.50 and \$4 Kid Shoes.....	\$1.48	Men's Bay State Storm Rubbers.....	60c
One lot of \$4 Ladies' Patent Shoes.....	\$3.00	Men's Bay State Boots.....	\$3.00
One lot of \$3.00 and \$2.50 Ladies' Patent Kid and Col. Shoes.....	\$2.25	Men's Woonsocket Socks.....	\$2.50
One lot of \$3 Patent Kid and Patent Kid Shoes.....	\$2.00	Each and every pair of Shoes we quote above is of the latest style; not an old last or toe amongst the lot. Positively no goods charged or sent on approval at above prices.	
One lot of \$2 Patent Kid and Patent Kid Shoes.....	\$1.50		

COME EARLY FOR BEST SELECTIONS.

PARRISH BROS. 23 W. BROAD ST.

February 22d in World's History

1371.
David II. of Scotland died. He was the son of Robert Bruce; was taken prisoner by the English in 1346 and detained in the Tower ten years.
1630.
The first day of public thanksgiving in Massachusetts. The day had been appointed for a general fast. No ship had arrived in a great length of time, and their stock of provisions was nearly exhausted. At this critical moment a vessel arrived from England laden with provisions, and they immediately changed the day of public fasting into one of public feasting.
1644.
Charles I., having summoned a royal parliament, they met this day at Oxford to the number of forty-four lords and 118 commons; the session was opened with a speech from the King.
1732.
Birth day of George Washington. He was the third son of Augustus Washington, and was born at Bridges Creek, Va.
1744.
Partial action off Toulon between the combined French and Spanish fleets, under M. DeCourt, and the British fleet, under Admirals Matthews and Rowley. The Poros, a Spanish sixty gunship, was burned. British loss 92 killed, 135 wounded.
1766.
British stamp act repealed.
1770.
A mob, principally boys, attacked the house of Mr. Richardson, Boston, owing to his having attempted to move the mark set against the house of one Little, who had contravened the non-importation law. Richardson fired upon the mob and killed Christopher Snider, a boy eleven years of age, who was recorded in the public prints as the first martyr to American liberty.
1780.
An ox roasted on the ice at Philadelphia, the ice being seventeen inches thick.
1782.
The Island of Montserrat surrendered to the French, under Count DeGrasse.
1787.
The assembly of notables of France assembled.
1797.
The French made a descent on Wales.
1812.
Ogdensburg, N. Y., attacked by the British and Indians, under Frazer and McDonnell. Forsythe was compelled to evacuate it. The British took twelve cannons, 1,400 stands of arms, 300 tents, some provisions and all the vessels and boats. American loss twenty-seven; British loss sixty-four killed and wounded.
1816.
Adam Ferguson, an eminent Scottish writer, died. He was sent to America as secretary to the mission in 1778 to effect a reconciliation between the two countries.
1855.
The San Francisco bankers suspended payment, ensuing a panic.

MR. RYAN LIKES WARM HEARTED VIRGINIANS

Mr. Ryan, who is playing at the Bijou in a number of legitimate plays that are appealing to the play-going Richmond public, is an actor of the old school.

It cannot be said of him as of the actors of the present day that he lacks of passion, for his is a company modeled on the old stock company plan. Were it his desire he could play before the same audience for twenty plays, as did the great actors in stock of by-gone days.

"The actors of to-day have no school," said Mr. Ryan. "They play one play for the entire season, and if they were asked to play in one of the great Shakespearean plays they would not know what to do."

Experience is the great school, and no actor can be truly great, unless he has knelt at the feet of that great teacher—experience.

I do not mind the critics calling me down on my acting, but what hurts me is their adverse criticism of my word play. I challenge any swordsman in this city for the entire season, and if they were asked to play in one of the great Shakespearean plays they would not know what to do.

Experience is the great school, and